

DRAMATIC  
MAGAZINE

SECTION FOUR

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1910.

PAGES 1 TO 12

PREPARED TO  
KEEP EASTER

Customs of Hundreds of Years  
Still Observed in France, by  
Old and Young, Rich and  
Poor of the Great Republic.

JOYFUL CLANGING OF  
THE BELLS ON SUNDAY

In City and Town, as Well as  
the Rural Precincts the Loud  
Peals Will Announce That  
Christ Is Risen From Grave.

## INVASION OF AMERICANS

BY LA VOYAGEUSE.  
(Special to The Herald-Republican.)

Paris, March 26.—All France is fully prepared to celebrate Easter day with all the old-time, traditional observances and equally those of modern times. As has been the custom for hundreds of years, when France was more religious, perhaps, than is now the case, thousands of church bells which have been absolutely silent since Holy Thursday, in due respect to the Lenten season, will peal out throughout the entire republic their joyful clanging proclaiming that Christ is risen.

Indeed, France, in a way, makes more of Easter than does the United States, chiefly in a domestic and social direction. The little children, who have been told by their elders, according to olden custom, that the bells have gone to Rome for the Easter eggs, will be intensely expectant of their return. These are filled with candy of various kinds, cheap or expensive, while for the older folks presents are given in the form of jewels, very often concealed within the eggs. The forerunners for a week before the sacred day will be filled with flowers of the most exquisite kind, and arranged with the art and in the manner so well understood by the French, and particularly by Paris florists, who, like their countrymen and women of other vocations, seem to have the faculty of combining colors in a way to produce results not possible to people of other countries. Huge bunches of hothouse flowers, including grapes as large as plums, together with peaches and pears, will be displayed in shop windows amidst spring blossoms. Such fruit, at this time of the year, is almost worth its weight, if not in gold, at least in silver. Here, again, an old custom is observed—that of hiding eggs, which have previously been dyed

Among the greater number of families throughout France the Easter dinner is a time-honored custom, all members of the family uniting in a general observance of the day at the dinner table. Beneath each napkin is placed a large colored egg of sugar, and containing a gift of some sort. Those who have country houses usually pass Easter week there. Here, again, an old custom is observed—that of hiding eggs, which have previously been dyed

DETENTION OF INEBRIATES  
JUSTIFIED BY A REFORMERChange in the Direction of Sobriety  
but the Habitual Drunkard  
Is Unaffected

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)  
London, March 26.—The insufficiency of the law in dealing with the habitual and irreformable drunkard is the keynote of a remarkable report on the working of the inebriates act by R. Welsh Branthwaite, the chief inspector. Two propositions of vital importance to social reformers are laid down by him as follows:

Although there has been a great change in the direction of sobriety in general habits of the people, the habitual drunkard is practically unaffected. Although the various inebriates acts conferred certain powers on the courts, further powers are needed to grapple effectively with the evil.

"Those of us who have occasion to mix with the workers of today in busy centers," says Mr. Branthwaite, "cannot fail to observe the improvement in the general drinking habits of the nation, as evidenced by the substitution of unlicensed eating houses for licensed ones, and by the frequent absence of intoxicating liquors from tables in licensed restaurants and clubs.

"Drunkenness in private life is now anathema, and the man who cannot control himself becomes more or less an outcast from good society. 'Treating' as an adjunct to commercial transactions is less prevalent than it used to be, and many minor inducements to excessive drinking have fallen into disrepute.

"But notwithstanding this acknowledged improvement in the general drinking habits of the nation, it is by no means clear that any real advance has been made towards the suppression of habitual drunkenness—the form of drunkenness that gave rise to temperance work, the form that causes all the real misery and matters most.

"In times gone by the habitual inebriate was constantly in evidence in the streets, in public houses and in private life. He was allowed freedom to roam about and display his peculiarity,

## FIGHTING IN FRANCE



A French dueling party on the way to the field of honor, in the suburbs of Paris. One of the principals, M. Lintilhac, a French senator, who felt himself insulted, is here shown wearing heavy collar on overcoat escorted by his seconds and surgeons and followed by a crowd of curiosity seekers.

## DISTRUST OF THE BANKS

Thrifty French Dame's Hiding Place  
For Her Hoard Rudely Dis-  
turbed by the Wind.

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

Paris, March 26.—The French people's distrust of banking institutions, and their fondness for keeping their savings at home is sometimes attended with comical consequences. A thrifty dame, who lives in the St. Lazare quarter, possessed \$1,500 in notes and gold. She could think of no better place of securing her hoard than in a box fastened to the drain pipe outside her window. Here, she argued, it would be secure from prowling thieves. But she had counted without the wind. A gale displaced the precious box and in its fall it struck in the back an industrious congerie, who was busy sweeping the courtyard. That functionary having recovered his surprise, and being unable to explain the descent of the box of money, took it to the nearest police station. He was busy furnishing the somewhat incredulous commissary with his explanation of the mysterious treasure when the owner of the box burst into the office to report its disappearance. It was handed over to her with an admiring word to find a safer place for it in the future.

## BACHELOR'S GREAT LOVE

Russian Millionaire Leaves Entire  
Fortune to Poor Couples Who  
Wish to Get Married.

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

St. Petersburg, March 26.—M. Vassaloff, a millionaire bachelor of this city, has created his entire fortune to provide poor engaged couples with the means of getting married and setting up in a comfortable home.

He explained that he did not wish to leave anything to his relatives, as they were rich enough already, but he wished to enable poor girls to marry. He asked:

## CONQUEST OF THE AIR

Latest Proposition

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

London, March 26.—England's tardiness in the conquest of the air is causing grave apprehension among the leading financiers and statesmen of the empire. The possibility of her enormous and expensive fleet being rendered useless by a few aeroplanes, has made some of the leaders doubt the wisdom of expending so much capital for Dreadnoughts. An organization called the Aerial League of the British Empire, and composed of the leading scientists and militarists of the country, is conducting a campaign to secure funds to establish a national institute of aeronautics, where constructors and pilots of dirigibles and aeroplanes may be trained both theoretically and practically, and where inventors may be encouraged and assisted. To this end \$25,000 has already been subscribed.

At a recent meeting held in London, Sir John Knill, lord mayor of the city, said:

"Science is getting almost too much for us. The time is coming when ships will be practically useless. I expect in a few years' time battles will be fought not on terra firma but up in the clouds."

Another speaker, Sir Hiram Maxim, said:

"England wants flying machines; she need not go abroad for them. We have all the machinery we want, all the skill, and all the intelligence, too. Today nothing but the want of money holds us back. All you have to do if you want to place England in the forefront is to put your hands in your pockets and work."

The Duke of Argyll moved a resolution approving the object of the Aerial League in securing a foremost place in the command of the air as being of vital importance to the commerce and defense of the empire, and advocating the founding of a national institute of aeronautics.

Our naval authorities doubtless considered the matter thoroughly before they finally decided on the adoption of the rigid type. Although several other designs of this type have since been evolved, the Zeppelin is the only one which up to now has achieved any measure of success, and the Admiralty wisely decided to adopt, with modifications, the general scheme of Count Zeppelin.

These modifications have become in course of time almost a greater factor than the original design. The Zeppelin ships are designed primarily for maneuvering over land; the British vessel, on the contrary, is required to scout for days on and over the sea, and must, particularly in war time, return to her base for repairs for repairs, fuel, etc. It has, therefore, been necessary to make her longer. In order that she may return to the air for longer periods than usual.

Story of London Miser.

A miser who had lived for years in squalor on 50 cents a week, while he was in receipt of an income of \$5,000 a year, and had, it is believed \$250,000 worth of property, has just forsaken his solitary life and sought better shelter in a hospital.

His name is John Clarence Hudson. For a considerable time he has lived in a miserable slum. There he lay ill until at last he was driven to ask for assistance. He was found by the hospital officials lying on a bedstead covered with a dirty rag, with a stick by

his side to keep the rats from his food. He can do well on 50 cents a week. His regular food consisted of one loaf of bread and one half pound of meat a week, and two pounds of sugar a year. Yet he admitted that he had \$17,500 worth of railway stock and some house property, and it is stated that he received a legacy of \$150,000 from his parents. He also declared that he had not been bathed for twenty years, and it took two nurses two hours and a half to make up the arrears in this respect.

But amid all the squalor of his home the officials found a touch of a long-dead romance. A table was laid in one room for two people to dine. It had always been kept like that, they were informed by the woman who attended the miser.

Hudson, who practised years ago as a solicitor, is said to have been crossed in love.

Another remarkable feature of the case was the discovery of a picture of a Spanish beggar-girl, which Hudson declared, is a real Murillo.

SURREY TREY  
GRAD TAXES

British Government Had No  
Authority to Collect and the  
Citizens Are Now Clamoring  
for Return of their Money.

GUSHING OIL WELLS  
ON THE GULF OF SUEZ

John Bull to Launch an Airship  
This Summer, Which Will be  
an Important Addition to the  
Equipment of the Navy.

## MISER'S MODE OF LIVING

BY PHILIP EVERETT.  
(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

London, March 26.—The financial chaos in which England at present finds herself, thanks to the rash action of the House of Lords in throwing out the budget, is disturbing the peace that usually reigns here during Easter. England is and always has been a tax-ridden country, but so used have the people become to paying their taxes without grumbling, that, unlike their American cousins, the majority of them send their checks to the tax collectors long before the taxes are due.

They have done the same thing this year, although the government, owing to the overthrow of the budget, had no authority to collect any income tax, and now many of them are clamoring to get their money back, at the time when there is absolutely no money in the treasury and the business of the country is carried on by loans.

If nothing has been done by parliament to pass some financial legislation before Thursday next, a thing which is absolutely that of the question of legal experts are telling the people that they have a just claim against the government to refund the taxes, and many taxpayers, who have paid up to \$250,000 into the treasury, are considering bringing action.

A condition like the present is unparalleled in English history.

Oil in Egypt.

Egypt may soon become the most dangerous competitor of the Standard Oil company in the markets of the world, and will at any rate undoubtedly be able to provide all the oil the British navy will need, now that it has been decided to send in their fleet to the Persian Gulf.

Petroleum has, within the last few months, been struck in large quantities in the desert of Egypt. The wells have been drilled and two of them have resulted in gushers, while others are nearing the surface. The oil is of high grade, and is being shipped to England by rail.

The third area comprises the islands of Jubal, which are considered the most promising of the localities. The geological conditions are excellent, and the storage of oil in large quantities. The accessibility of these new fields is a matter of great importance, as there will be no expense for long pipe lines.

The Eastern Petroleum company is now \$300,000. The board consists of practical business men. The process of this field will be watched with considerable interest.

King to Review Boy Scouts.

The Boy Scouts, the remarkable military organization founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, has become so important in the eyes of the government that King Edward has sent word from abroad that he wished to review the boys at Windsor this summer.

The event, it is anticipated, will take place in the great park about June 18, and inasmuch as a large number of boys will come from too long a distance to return the same day, it is proposed to set up a camp in the neighborhood for their accommodation after the inspection.

Fully 10,000 young scouts are expected to attend, but a large number of secretaries and scout masters have neglected to send in their estimates of the numbers to be present. It is at present impossible to form any accurate notion as to the total.

About June or July the first naval airship for the British government will be the original design. The Zeppelin, by Messrs. Vickers Sons & Maxim, Ltd.

Much has been said and written concerning this pioneer ship, but no important details have leaked out. The huge shed which the Messrs. Vickers are constructing for the storage of the airship is 600 feet long and 100 feet wide. The firm has leased for some years the dock of 146 acres from the Purness Railway company, and everything points to the development of a new industry.

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## PRETTY FRENCH WOMAN



Mlle. Gabrielle Robinne, one of the most beautiful women on the French stage, and a member of the Comedie Francaise. The photograph shows her attired in a fashionable dinner gown of sage blue liberty satin with dull gold and blue embroidery. The tunic and corsage are of chiffon of a lighter shade. Gown by Martial & Armand. Photograph by Felix.

OPENED HER EYES AT  
THE PROPER MOMENT

Uncanny Experience of a British  
Woman Who Came Near Being  
Buried Alive.

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)  
London, March 26.—The many accounts of premature interment which were related at a recent meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Premature Burial held in this city, is responsible for a story of a Bournemouth lady, of an uncanny ordeal through which she passed fifty years ago.

"Fifty years ago," said the lady, "my grave was dug in Hadow church, in Kent. I had been staying with cousins, who lived at a country house not far from Tonbridge. During our play one of the boys kicked me accidentally on the head, and this was the beginning of an illness during which I was powerless to speak or move. It was a kind of brain paralysis, I suppose, not so well understood fifty years ago as now.

"Both the local doctor and a London specialist regarded my case as hopeless. Although unable to speak or to move, even to flicker an eyelid, I was perfectly conscious of their presence, and of all they said concerning my case. My father was very ill at the time, and later I knew that he was dead, and that the undertakers were in the house. But I could make no sign.

"But that awful moment, the horror of which is still with me, came when my nurse began to lay me out for the grave. I was conscious of everything—the shroud and the bandages she was putting round my face. I heard the nurse say to my mother, who had come to take a last look at me: 'She has been dead for hours; she is quite cold.'"

"As my mother bent down to look at me I opened my eyes. All I remember is seeing her fall backwards, and then I passed into unconsciousness. The next thing I can recall is the nurse putting jelly into my mouth."

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MINES  
MARKETSGOOD EVENING  
MUSIC HALL

Effort Will Be Made to Sanctify  
Places of Amusement in  
London and to Put Theatres  
on a Respectable Footing.

PROFESSOR TALKS ON  
EUGENICS TO GIRLS

English Lassies Told How Not  
to Fall in Love With Wrong  
Man—Legacy Left to Orphanage by French Countess

## SOLDIER GETS A FORTUNE

BY HERBERT TEMPLE.  
(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

London, March 26.—Realizing that the strong effort which is being made by prominent English clergymen to place all music halls and vaudeville theatres in England under the control of the church, may eventually find an echo in America, I yesterday had an interview with the father of the movement, the Rev. Thomas Phillips.

"To a large part of the democracy of London," he said, "this music hall is a national church. In the country district in which I was brought up you may hear from the young people snatches of hymns and possibly bits of sermons; but from the lads and lassies of London you hear echoes of the music halls."

"The church may say that the music halls are of the devil, but all the same the people go to them, and their influence is being exercised on the young life of the nation at its most impressionable age. So I cannot see how the church can escape the duty of sanctifying an institution which has such a tremendous influence upon the life and thought of the young people."

"It is of no use to cry: 'Do away with the theatres and music halls.' Like many other things they may have deteriorated, but they cannot be destroyed; so let us honestly admit the fact. The instinct for the drama is undeniably strong. I remember J. K. Jerome telling us at Bloomsbury that there were very few plays which the company of abandoned characters for two hours; and the better they are played the more real they are. I do not mean to say that I do not see that London dancing has so degenerated that it is not fit for young people to witness."

Objections Urged.

"I have read a great many of our modern plays, and my objection is that they take us into the company of abandoned characters for two hours; and the better they are played the more real they are. I do not mean to say that I do not see that London dancing has so degenerated that it is not fit for young people to witness."

"I have been told that the music halls have improved greatly, and I believe it is a fact that some managers are quite ready to take suggestions from clergy men as to questionable performances. But I would consider it a great gain if the Bishop of London, who is a Christian, would issue one of the National Sporting Club."

(Continued on Page Two.)

CHINESE ARMY BUILT  
ON THE GERMAN PLAN

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

Berlin, March 26.—Professor Theodore Schlemmer, the eminent expert on foreign affairs, who has access to official information, states that the Chinese government intends to introduce universal military service on the German model.

Conscription in Germany, with a population of 60,000,000, produces an army of 4,000,000. Conscription in China, with 420,000,000 people, will produce an army of 30,000,000 men, which will, declares Professor Schlemmer, constitute a yellow menace to white civilization.

WOMAN'S HEAD DISCOVERED  
IN VACANT LOT NEAR PARISPolice Are Unable to Solve Murder  
Mystery Brought to Light  
by a Dog

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)

Paris, March 26.—Very little progress has been made by the police in clearing up the mystery surrounding the finding of a woman's head in a vacant lot at La Villette.

The head was found through the agency of a police dog. A policeman of the district went to give his dog a run in the vacant lot at about half-past 11. The dog had been going about for some time, when it suddenly stopped beside a parcel lying near a wall. The parcel was wrapped up in an old apron and some newspapers. The policeman called the dog away, but the animal refused to obey, and kept pawing at the package.

being trifled with the same tolerance as the village idiot or harmless lunatic; when he became too great a nuisance he was put still more in evidence by public chastisement in pillory or stocks. In other words, every drunkard was then known and seen.

"Today the habitual drunkard in a well-to-do family is relegated to the skeleton cupboard, and prevented, so far as is possible, from publicly exhibiting his failing. Pauper drunkards hide themselves in workhouses, shelters or charitable colonies, the only places where they can get food, or, when they become sufficiently insane, are imprisoned in asylums.

"The man who appears drunk in a public house, drunk and disorderly in the street, or who commits a criminal offense through drunkenness, is hurried to the police cell; ultimately to prison. As a consequence of all this, the ordinary individual sees little or nothing of the habitual drunkard of today, and is apt to believe that few exist."

Mr. Branthwaite makes an elaborate analysis of the work done under the inebriates act, and the conclusion he comes to is that although much valuable work has been done under them, the control they give is still insufficient.

Mr. Branthwaite urges emphatically the necessity for putting into practice the opinions expressed by the depart-

mental committee of 1908, that the detention of the confirmed inebriate is justifiable and necessary, apart from all question of reformation.

SHOWED HIS GRATITUDE.

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)  
London, March 26.—The gratitude of a doctor's patient has not often been shown in such a substantial manner as in the case of Joseph Kimber, a resident of the village of Holkate, near York. He is a man of 70, and has been a patient of Mr. Kimber for some time, leaving a fortune of \$250,000. After one bequest of \$1,200 he left the rest of his property to Mrs. Mary Rose, widow of Dr. Robert Rose, his medical attendant. He stated in his will that he made the gift to Mrs. Rose "in consideration of her husband's constant kindness and attention to me both personally and professionally."

URGED TO EAT FISH.

(Special Cable to Herald-Republican.)  
London, March 26.—A widespread campaign has been inaugurated by the National Sea Fisheries Protection association to encourage the English people to eat more fish. Cookery books, containing recipes for the proper way to cook fish, are being distributed by the thousands and posters are being displayed in public places.

Said one of the prominent fish dealers, recently:

"Providence sends us fish, but the evil one supplies the cooks; people would eat infinitely more fish if it were only prepared more appetizingly."